

## **Preventing Migration-Relation Corruption: Kazakhstani case**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Kazakhstan is an emerging economy in Central Asia that attracts labor migrants from neighboring countries. However, these migrants often face difficulties working in Kazakhstan due to informal management constraints and corruption risks from local authorities. This paper examines the conditions under which corruption and informal management occur in immigration control in Kazakhstan. By analyzing relevant literature, reports, news, and interview responses, the study found that increased pressure from local law enforcement and authorities, migrant diasporas' unity, and the involvement of third parties contributed to migrants' engagement in informal networks. Identifying these corruption conditions can assist in proposing policies to relevant governmental organizations. Future studies could include interviewing more migrants to understand the whole mechanism of corruption. The research supports the hypothesis based on both practical and theoretical investigations. However, the involvement of third parties who do not belong to migrants or local authorities presents difficulties in minimizing corruption risks. The constant engagement of third parties with migrants and local authorities is a crucial detail that can help reveal cases of corruption among migrants who engage in informal networks.

**Keywords:** authorities, Central Asia, compliance, informal networks, labor migration